

THE WEATHER

Washington, Sept. 14.—Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Evening Public Ledger

and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

SPORTS EXTRA

VOL. V.—NO. 1 Philadelphia, Saturday, September 14, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS

FOCH BEGINS DRIVE ON LAON; GAINS 2 MILES; U. S. TROOPS MOP UP SALIENT, CAPTURE 15,000

DEMOCRATS READ BONNIWELL OUT OF PARTY PALE

State Committee Ignores Head of Ticket in Indorsing Candidates SUFFRAGE PLANK WINS Philadelphia Judge Termed Tool of Penrose and Corrupt Liquor Interests

Some Salient Features of Democratic Platform

The platform adopted by the Democratic State committee at Harrisburg this afternoon includes the following salient features: Indorsement of President Wilson. Advocacy of minimum-wage commission. Prohibition of profit-sharing in production by labor. Extension of the Pennsylvania compensation law. Complete political enfranchisement and equality for women. Establishment of public trade and occupational schools. Systematic organization and protection of the profession of public school teaching. Revision of the State Constitution, calling for a convention. Home rule for cities.

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was officially repudiated this afternoon by the Democratic State Committee as the party candidate.

The meeting was held in the Harrisburg Board of Trade rooms and was called to give Judge Bonniwell an opportunity to answer the charges made at the meeting last week by A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic National Committee chairman, that Judge Bonniwell was "planted" on the Democratic party by Senator Penrose and the liquor interests.

Judge Bonniwell did not appear at the meeting, having served notice that he would not, and few of his followers were present. The resolutions which indorse the other Democratic State candidates and ignore Bonniwell were adopted by acclamation. Only two votes were cast against them.

Palmer Arraigns Penrose. In upholding his charges and attacking Judge Bonniwell's answers, Mr. Palmer arraigned severely the "higher conspiracy" which he declared rules Pennsylvania politics.

Senator Penrose was pictured by Mr. Palmer as the "fountainhead of evil in Pennsylvania." "Penrose," he charged, "is the representative of the triumvirate of interests which have joined together to instruct him how to operate, not for the people's interest, but their own interests."

"The protective tariff people, the railroads and the liquor interests" were named by Palmer as the triumvirate. "Senator Penrose is the real conduit through which it operates," Palmer continued.

He branded Judge Bonniwell as "named" by Penrose, notified by Sinnott, and financed by the liquor people without a proper legal accounting, and that while he was in the Republican party, working for its candidate. "His denials," continued Palmer, "that Penrose paid him, Penrose is not the only Republican paymaster."

"My only interest in politics," continued Palmer, "is to tell the people of Pennsylvania the truth about the liquor and to fight against them to my dying day."

Predicts Liquor Ring's Demise. Declaring that the power of the two, the railroads and tariff, had been broken by the national Government, Palmer dramatically asked the committee: "Shall we let our party be sold out, when the power of the two has been broken by the last remnants of the liquor interests?"

The third interest, the liquor ring, he predicted, would "die." "I admit they fooled me in 1914," Palmer confessed. He supported former Senator Webster Grim against William H. Berry in the three-against gubernatorial contest that year.

"We will not surrender ourselves to be ruled by the liquor interests through their champion, Boies Penrose," he declared.

After the applause subsided, following the remarks, three cheers were given for Palmer.

The national committeeman declared his indictment against the liquor interests was aimed at the big brewers and distillers and not the "little fellows."

Continued on Page Three, Column One

SUNDAY IS RIGHT!

To prepare us for Blue Monday, Fair tonight and also Sunday. Every cheerful man. A chance for comfort seats and voices.

Weather, variable breezes. Wind, variable. Rain, possible.

THE NEW AMERICAN FRONT



AMERICAN-FRENCH LINE TODAY AMERICAN-FRENCH LINE WEDNESDAY

THREE FROM HERE DEAD IN FRANCE

Two Philadelphia and Camden Men Lose Lives in Action NINE RECEIVE WOUNDS

Roll of Honor of City and Vicinity for Today

KILLED: PRIVATE CHARLES J. KANE, Jr., 308 North 15th street; PRIVATE FRED VOLPE, 1831 Market street; PRIVATE FREDERICK KILJOTT, 625 Laurel street, Camden. WOUNDED: LIEUTENANT JOSEPH E. KERST, 230 Chestnut street; LIEUTENANT HARRY A. WELLS, 2544 Diamond street; PRIVATE GEORGE S. GALLENA, 3100 Church lane; PRIVATE WILLIAM I. THOMPSON, 1719 North 15th street; PRIVATE LEO J. DECHERTY, 2041 North Lambert street; BUGLER P. S. SCHWENK, Jr., 1110 North 15th street; PRIVATE WILLIAM A. HERRING, 430 North 15th street; PRIVATE INGERSOLL OLSTRAED, 2745 North 15th street; PRIVATE JAMES F. RODGERS, 3004 Spring street, Mt. Airy. GASED: PRIVATE JAMES SCHOFIELD, 663 North 15th street; PRIVATE JAMES P. MARTIN, 6605 Pennsylvania street; PRIVATE C. F. TERRY, 1314 North 15th street; PRIVATE CHARLES M. GALLENA, 2745 North 15th street; CORPORAL EDWARD REYNOLDS, 528 South Front street; CORPORAL JOSEPH BAILEY, 511 South Front street. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DEAD, NOW REPORTED MISSING: PRIVATE ROY H. SIMPSON, 119 East 29th street. NOW REPORTED WOUNDED: PRIVATE WILLIAM J. BAUER, no local address given (Canadian army). PRISONERS IN GERMANY: LIEUTENANT A. J. MILDBENGER, 240 North 22nd street; PRIVATE ALBERT STEVENSON, 2744 East 15th street; PRIVATE GEORGE S. GALLENA, 3100 Church lane; PRIVATE THOMAS A. BUNTING, 649 North 15th street; PRIVATE WILLIAM J. WRIGHT, 1110 North 15th street; PRIVATE JAMES J. McCAFFERY, 2144 East 15th street; PRIVATE ROBERT P. SPICER, 3018 North 15th street; PRIVATE JAMES COFFEY, 2809 Federal street. FROM NEARBY POINTS: SERGEANT PHILIP M. NORBECK, of Philadelphia, wounded; PRIVATE ALBERT STEVENSON, Twin Oaks near Chester, killed; PRIVATE GEORGE S. GALLENA, 3100 Church lane, wounded; PRIVATE THOMAS A. BUNTING, 649 North 15th street, wounded; PRIVATE CHARLES W. PRESTON, of Wynnewood, Pa., wounded. September 14, 1918

The complete list of casualties announced today by the War Department is printed on page 15.

Thirty soldiers from this section are listed today among the casualties in the American army overseas. Of the thirty, two Philadelphians and a Camden man have given up their lives.

Nine have been wounded and six have been gassed, while nine soldiers from this city who were previously listed among the missing have been located in prison camps in Germany.

Among the captives appears the name of one Philadelphia soldier who was previously reported killed in action. He has written that he was a prisoner of war.

The two casualty lists published today record a total of 258 casualties, including eleven men from this State. In the list made public in the morning newspaper, five Pennsylvanians are included among the names of 120 soldiers.

SKETCHES OF HEROES

First Lieutenant Joseph E. Kerst, forty-three years old, was wounded in action late in July while serving with Company A, 11th Infantry, according to a letter received from him today by Mrs. B. S. Geldack, 3240 Chestnut street, at which address the soldier lived in this city. Lieutenant Kerst has been in the army for several years, and

ON TO GERMANY, WAR CRY OF U. S., SAYS GEN. MARCH

"America Is Going Through," Bodily Declares Chief of Staff RAPS PROPAGANDA "Preposterous in Falsity," He Says of Suggestions That U. S. Would Slow Down

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.

Washington, Sept. 14.—General March, in his talk to the newspaper correspondents today, summed up the value of the American wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient as restoring to the French railroad communication between Verdun and Toul and as improving the base for a future offensive operation in that region. Thus he virtually confirmed the view that the American drive had a limited aim and that it was preparatory to a future and much larger operation.

Discussing this future, members of the General Staff told members of the Military Affairs Committee of the House last night that if the Americans could reach Longwy, ten miles north of Metz, they would control 80 per cent of the iron supply of Germany. America's task, as said in these columns yesterday, is to make the ore deposits from which Germany's war munitions are made—one of the big objectives of the war.

No Let-Up on Germany Besides summing up the St. Mihiel operation, General March took occasion to stamp hard upon the peace propaganda which is appearing in the newspapers.

The General made no reference to the Burian and Hertling speeches, but he declared unequivocally that it was America's purpose to go through with the war. Suggestions now appearing in the press to the contrary effect, the General declared, "are preposterous in their falsity." Now that the army had asked Congress for a large number of men and vast sums of money for equipment, it was incredible, the General said, that such propaganda should be considered seriously.

"America Is Going Through" This is the reply of the American army to the German and Austrian plea that the war be stopped because a military victory is impossible and an armistice would only waste millions of lives. The American army view is that the war can be won, and won by the Allies. General March and General Pershing have both predicted that it can be won next year. It will not be their fault if the world is misled by the German cry that there is a deadlock which cannot be broken and that it will be broken. And America will go through with the war.

Proud of Great Work Showing what America is doing now and how it has become possible for her to bring all her vast powers to bear against Germany, General March read a dispatch from France which told how on that day 35,000 American troops had been landed in France and 11,000 more were on their way.

He asked for no mercy and said he had no fault to find with the conduct of the service, done just as much injury and wrong to our country as if he were a soldier in the ranks of the German army.

Asks for No Mercy Following the motion for a new trial and the court's refusal, Judge Westenhaver asked Debs if he had anything to say why sentence should not be imposed.

Debs spoke for thirty minutes. He asked for no mercy and said he had no fault to find with the conduct of the trial. He stated in much detail the names of Rose Pastor Stokes and Kate Richard O'Hare had been handled during the trial.

He stated he had devoted his life to the cause of the downtrodden and is opposed to the form of our present government and our social system and believes in a change in both by peaceful and orderly means.

Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled.

A writ of error was granted to the United States Supreme Court.

Must Observe Law While Free On application of counsel bail was granted in the sum of \$10,000 upon condition that Mr. Debs would keep and observe the law while at large and would not depart from the jurisdiction of the court without leave. Permission was granted Mr. Debs only to go to and remain at his home.

Debs was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., and was sentenced to a term of one year in prison and fined \$10,000.

GIRL COUNTERFEITER SOUGHT

Young Woman Smalts Stores by "Raising" Small Bills Secret Service operatives and the police are searching the city for a young woman who, by painting genuine banknotes of small denomination to look like notes of much larger denomination, is said to have swindled stores of large sums. The identity of the woman has not been learned.

Attention of the authorities was directed to the fraud today when a cashier of a large store discovered a five-dollar banknote that had been "raised" to a twenty-dollar note.

Investigation disclosed that the bogus twenty-dollar bill was received from a twenty-dollar note which was passed to the cashier of the store. The cashier, however, was not deceived and the note was returned to the woman.

ALLIES STRIKE FURIOUS BLOWS AT FOE'S ARMIES ON TWO BATTLEFRONTS

French and Americans Advance on Ailette and Aisne

1800 CAPTIVES SOON SEIZED

Petain Threatens to Outflank Chemin-des-Dames in Big Offensive

HURLS GERMANS BACK ON FRONT OF 11 MILES

Several Towns Fall and Menace to St. Gobain Increases

NEW PUSH ABOVE VESLE

British Capture Auchy, Near La Bassee, in Flanders

By the Associated Press London, Sept. 14.

French troops began a new attack at dawn this morning on both sides of the Ailette River and between the Aisne River and the Vesle River. (American troops have been fighting alongside the French on these fronts.)

The French advanced for a distance of between one and two miles on an eleven-mile front between the Ailette and Aisne Rivers.

The drive is aimed at Laon. The attack was launched at 5 o'clock. One thousand in an early hour had taken 1000 prisoners, making a total of 1800 Germans captured on the Ailette front alone.

Capture Three Villages South of the Ailette River the French captured Mont Des Singes and the villages of Allement and Sancy. (Allement is ten miles southwest of Laon and nine miles northwest of Soissons. Sancy is two miles southeast of Allement and two miles north of the Aisne.)

The French also reached the edge of the town of Vailly on the Aisne. The German counter-attack against the French advancing on the Ailette River front appeared to have been weak, although the front line was strongly held. The German prisoners say they had orders to hold at all costs.

Push on St. Gobain The attack of the French forces in the direction of the Forest of Coucy at the southern end of the St. Gobain massif, was progressing satisfactorily this morning.

It is pointed out that any advance made by the French to the north of the Ailette River will seriously affect the St. Gobain massif, probably the immediate objective of the present drive on Laon.

In their attack south of the River Aisne (north of the Vesle) the French and Americans also made satisfactory progress and captured prisoners, but details are lacking. The advance of the French threatens to turn the flank of the German defensive positions on the Chemin-des-Dames, and it also endangers Laon.

By the Associated Press With the American Army on the Aisne Front, Sept. 13.—American infantry operating on this front have advanced their line slightly at several points southeast of Villers-Prayeres, to the northwest of Revillon.

An American raiding party was sent out against the enemy to the east of Villers-Prayeres before daylight yesterday. The party brought back a few prisoners. There has been the usual amount of artillery firing.

Long-range American guns are shelling the enemy.

SAYS HE SANK TWO U-BOATS

Cuban Paper Prints Statement Credited to American Captain

GERMAN INHABITANTS MADLY ALARMED BY U. S. OFFENSIVE

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 14.—The American offensive at their very doors and stories of a long-range gun about to be turned loose upon their towns are giving the war a new aspect to the Germans. An official dispatch from France today says there are evidences of excitement everywhere across the German border, and quotes the following from the Muhlhausen Tageblatt:

"The American offensive in upper Alsace and the long-range gun supposed to be intended to reduce to ashes the towns in this country are madly alarming the inhabitants. Even people of a high rank tremble at the news like little children listening to ghost stories. Of course, the evacuation of Muhlhausen and the whole of Alsace is again in question, and it is said that all measures for the actual evacuation of the Grand Duchy from Baden to Freiburg have already been taken."

The German papers remind the public who spread such rumors of the punishment they may incur, and say there is not the slightest reason for anxiety, but at the same time continue to publish the reports.

TELEPHONE GIRL PREVENTS BANK ROBBERY

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 14.—Miss Florence Weaver, night telephone operator, early today prevented five automobile bandits from looting the vault of the Citizens' State Bank at Mount Morris, Ill., near here. Her office is in the bank building, and when she heard the bandits at work on the safe she notified the authorities.

DUNBOYNE CAPTURES RICH BELMONT FUTURITY

Dunboyne was the winner of the rich Belmont Futurity, valued at \$30,000, here this afternoon. Sir Barton finished second and Purchase third.

BASEBALL SCORES: STANDARD 0 0 0, HARLAN 2 0 0, FOURTH NAVAL 4 2 0, STEYSON 0 0 0

BRITISH CAPTURE PART OF OLD LINE

Haig's Men Regain Area Held Before Cambrai Attack Last Year

FIGHT AT HAVRINCOURT

By PHILIP GIBBS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the British Army, Sept. 14. Fighting continued throughout Thursday and into the night for the possession of Havrincourt Village, Trescault, Moeuvres and the neighboring ground, taken by the gallant and skillful fighting of Lancashire troops and Yorkshire troops of the Sixty-second Division, and some troops of the Rifle Brigade and Sixth Rifles and New Zealanders.

It developed into a much bigger success than I knew, as I discovered when I went up into that area and found that the number of prisoners had reached a total of eleven officers and 1918 men—those I have seen are a sturdy lot—and that the day's action had resulted in a fine, complete success, the taking across of another section of the Hindenburg line at Havrincourt and south of that back into the old lines which the British held before the attack in the Cambrai salient last year.

The hardest task lay in front of the riflemen, who had Trescault and its neighborhood as their goal. They, together with troops of English county regiments, have been working alongside New Zealanders since the beginning of the offensive in August. They had already been nine weeks in the line before that, starting somewhere by Buecy, smashing their way across a deep cutting outside Achetle-Grand, where they captured 400 machine guns, fighting a hard battle at Blieucourt, and pushing on to Biennoyers and following up the enemy, of whom they had taken over 2000, to the edge of Havrincourt Wood.

He evidently intended to defend this serious position. On the edge of it he had dug new rifle pits in double rows and he held these with strong bodies of marksmen with machine guns. But English battalions in a quick dash at the end of their day's advance swept through the northwest corner of the wood, the only part not defended in much strength, while the New Zealanders pushed forward below the

GERMANS EASILY MADE PRISONERS

Officers and Men Readily Surrender to Americans in St. Mihiel Salient

MACHINE GUNS FLANKED

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable Dispatch Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 14. The Americans have smashed the St. Mihiel salient, which Thursday morning swept southward from the vicinity of Fresnes around St. Mihiel and eastward north of Flierey to a point just beyond Pont-a-Mousson. Twenty-four hours after the First American Army hit it, the salient looked like a half-bled pig.

We have knocked it in a little from one side, some from the end, and severely punished it from the south side. The Germans give evidence of withdrawing with all expedition. Some 8000 of them came out at the wrong end of the salient into our hands, and this number of prisoners may be increased when all are counted.

A surprising thing about this great American military success in France is that the enemy did not fight. The Germans had expected an attack by the Americans in this sector and had read speculations in their newspapers about it, but when the Americans actually accomplished in twenty-seven hours, the German defense was so caved in that the Americans advanced hours ahead of the timetable everywhere.

The Allies retain supremacy of the air, completely preventing German attempts to attack with machine guns and bombs the roads which are heavy with traffic.

At some points tanks were distinguishable, often leading the infantry, smoothing out wires and pushing through defenses, but apparently not encountering strong German positions after the barrage had swept the terrain.

Into the sky half a dozen American balloons shot up almost directly above the front-line trenches. They have been moved forward in the night to carry out battlefield observations, direct the artillery and watch German movements.

One American airplane circled Grosvenor so closely it was possible to see that it was equipped with a new type of engine. The pilot, after a few minutes, was seen to be returning to base.

Many Officers Taken A surprisingly strange thing is the large number of officers that have been captured. In taking one of the Americans rounded up 1810 men and eighty officers.

What puzzle one is why the German command did not put good divisions into the salient. One knows that the divisions are at Hindenburg's disposal. Perhaps he has other uses for them, but the ease of the American advance was a great surprise to our men, who were ready to give the foe any kind of satisfaction that he could get.

Americans Completely Clear Up St. Mihiel Pocket

FORTS OF METZ ARE IN RANGE

New German Retreat on Seven-Mile Front Near Verdun

TEUTONS FALL BACK TO TWO-MILE DEPTH

70 Villages Won by Pershing, 200 Square Miles Recovered

13-MILE GAIN MADE Hindenburg Line Under Constant Shelling by Allied Guns

Enemy Troops Reported Retreating to Germany

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, Sept. 14.—(By I. N. S.)—German troops are retreating from Chambley and Mars-La-Tour toward Ammanvillers (within the German border, northwest of Metz) and from Harville toward Conflans, air observers report.

This movement is considered unusually important and significant because Conflans and Ammanvillers both are behind the prepared lines where the Germans might be expected to make a stand.

American exploitation patrols are infiltrating northward into the Bois Dampstoux (northeast of Vigneulles), the Bois Le Chaufour, the Bois Le Bonvaux, the Forest Devoncheres and the Forest du Bois Le Pretre (north of Pont-a-Mousson.)

By the Associated Press London, Sept. 14. General Pershing's troops in their operations in the St. Mihiel sector have increased the number of Germans captured to 15,000.

In addition to these more prisoners are coming in.

North of the old St. Mihiel salient the Germans are readjusting their lines. In the neighborhood of Chatillon, six miles northwest of Fresnes, the enemy is retiring and French patrols are in touch with him. The Germans have gone back for a distance of one to two miles at this point. (Chatillon is the sector southeast of Verdun.)

By the United Press Sept. 14.—The Hindenburg line is under continuous shelling from heavy and light American guns.

The St. Mihiel salient has now been mopped up, but the number of prisoners and guns is not yet known.

It is now permissible to state that the task of wiping out the salient, which has existed for four years, was actually accomplished in twenty-seven hours. The German defense was so caved in that the Americans advanced hours ahead of the timetable everywhere.

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